CULTURAL RESOURCE TESTING AND EVALUATION FOR THE PIJNENBURG LOT SPLIT PROJECT, DULZURA, CALIFORNIA

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National Archaeological Data Base Information
Type of Study: Cultural Resource Survey
Sites: CA-SDI-17136 (PY-S-1) and CA-SDI-17137 (PY-S-2)
USGS Quadrangle: Tecate 7.5'
Area: 76.4 Acres
Key Words: County of San Diego, Barrett Junction, Test and Evaluation, Historic Foundations, Mining Prospects, CA-SDI-17136 (PY-S-1) and CA-SDI-17137 (PY-S-2).

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ABSTRACT

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain) conducted an archaeological survey of a 76.4-acre parcel for the proposed Pijnenburg Lot Split Project in which two cultural resource sites (CA-SDI-17136 and CA-SDI-17137) were identified (Pigniolo 2004). The project could not be redesigned to avoid these two resources, so they were tested and evaluated to determine if they qualify as eligible for nomination to the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) or as significant under the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). Archaeological testing and evaluation included additional mapping and documentation along with subsurface excavation and historical research.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of San Diego implementing regulations and guidelines including the County RPO. The County of San Diego will serve as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance.

During the survey of the project area (Pigniolo 2004) records searches were conducted at the South Coastal Information Center and the San Diego Museum of Man indicating that no sites had been previously recorded within the project area. The survey identified two sites within the project, however. Site CA-SDI-17136 was identified as two mining prospects of unknown age. Site CA-SDI-17137 was identified as a series of building foundations of historic age along with recent refuse (Pigniolo 2004).

The fieldwork for the testing and evaluation program was conducted on February 1 and 2, 2005 by Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA. Testing included detailed mapping of surface features and the subsurface excavation of 20 shovel test pits (STPs). No subsurface remains at all were identified at site CA-SDI-17136. Subsurface remains of recent age were identified at site CA-SDI-17137. No historic age deposits were identified at this site. Photographs and project records for this testing and evaluation program will be temporarily curated at Laguna Mountain until final curation arrangements can be made at the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository. The cultural material recovered during testing at site CA-SDI-17137 is not of historic age and curation of this material should not be required.

Site CA-SDI-17136 consists of two mining prospects without associated cultural material. They may be of historic age based on the period of mining activity in the region, but they lack any associated cultural material or archival documentation. Site CA-SDI-17136 is not recommended as eligible for California Register or County RPO status based on lack of association and information potential.

Site CA-SDI-17137 consists of the foundations and associated remains of two residential structures and associated buildings and features. These remains appear to be on the margin of historic age and the associated surface material was all of recent age. Subsurface testing indicated that CA-SDI-17137 lacks historic age cultural material and therefore cannot be used to address appropriate historic research questions. The structures are not associated with past residents of regional importance. CA-SDI-17137 does not qualify as eligible for California Register or County RPO status based on it's recent age, lack of significant association, and lack of historic age artifacts. Because CA-SDI-17136 and CA-SDI-17137 are not eligible for the California Register or significant under the County RPO. No further work is recommended.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

The proposed project is a subdivision and residential development of 76.4 gross acres into four parcels plus a remainder parcel. The proposed project is for residential land use. As part of the project, residential development including building pads, roads, and utilities would be graded and excavated. Off-site improvements are not proposed.

The 76.4-acre project area is located in southern portion San Diego County within the Community of Barrett Junction in the Jamul/Dulzura planning area of the County of San Diego (Figure 1). It is located south of Barrett Lake and south east of Barrett Junction itself. The proposed subdivision is located at 21321 Barrett Smith Road. It is divided by the right-of-way for State Route 94. The project is located in the western ½ of the southwest quarter of Section 16 in Township 18 South, Range 3 East. The project is limited to the 76.4-acre proposed project area and does not include off-site improvements. The project area is shown on the Tecate USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Figure 2).

The archaeological testing and evaluation program was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and respective County of San Diego implementing regulations and guidelines including the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The County of San Diego will serve as lead agency for CEQA compliance. The archaeological testing and evaluation prgram was conducted to determine if sites CA-SDI-17136 and CA-SDI-17137 (Figure 3) are eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register) or significant under the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) and will be affected by this project.

B. Project Personnel

The cultural resource testing and evaluation program has been conducted by Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain), whose cultural resources staff meet state and local requirements. Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for the project. Mr. Pigniolo is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA; previously called SOPA) and meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for qualified archaeologists. He is also on the County of San Diego's list of qualified archaeologists. Mr. Pigniolo has an MA in Anthropology from San Diego State University and has extensive experience in the San Diego region. The resume of the Principal Investigator is included in Appendix A.

Ms. Kimberly Lauko assisted in the artifact cataloguing and report writing portion of the project. Ms. Lauko has a BA in Anthropology from the University of California, San Diego and more than eight years experience in the region.

Figure 1 Regional Location

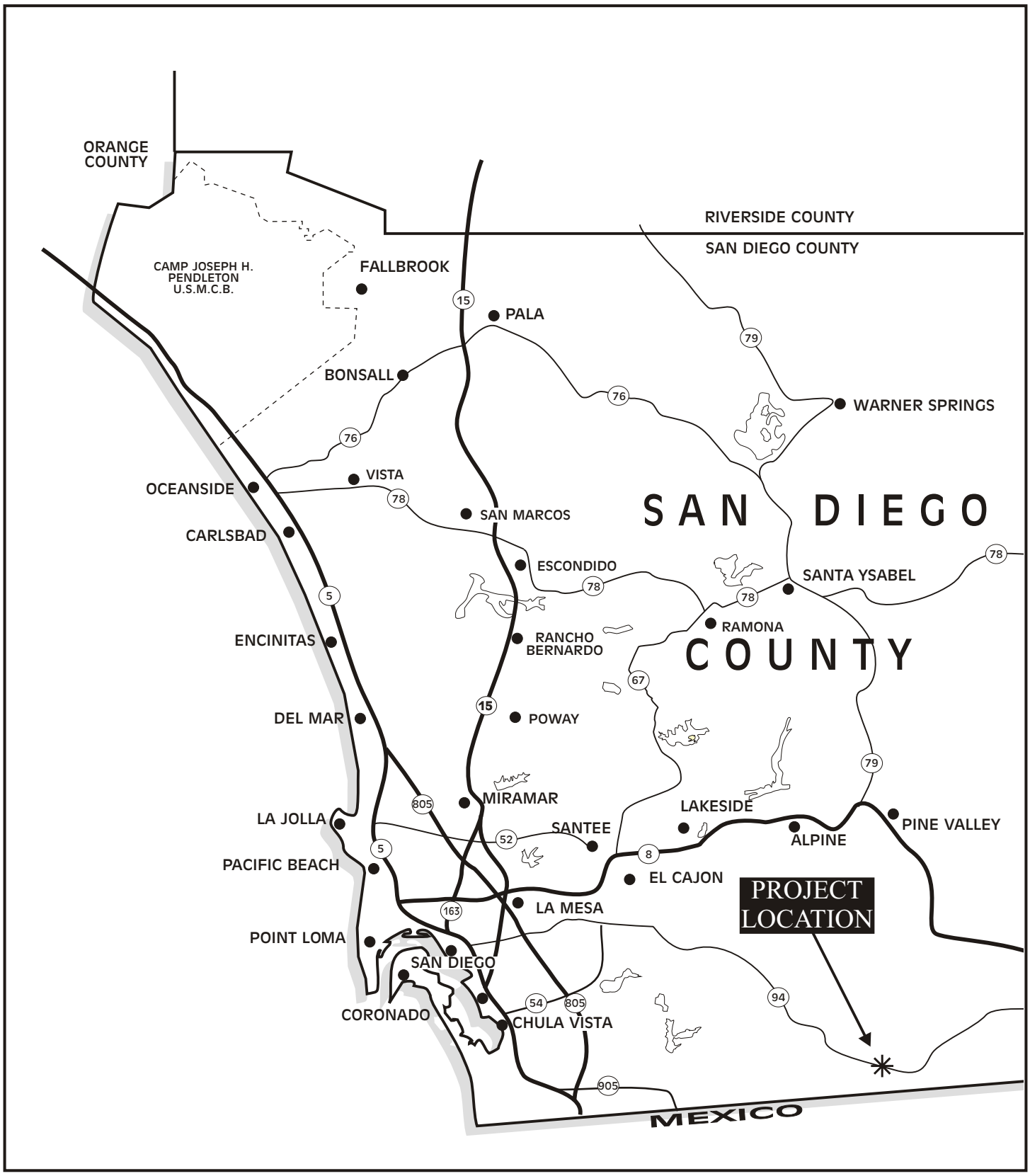
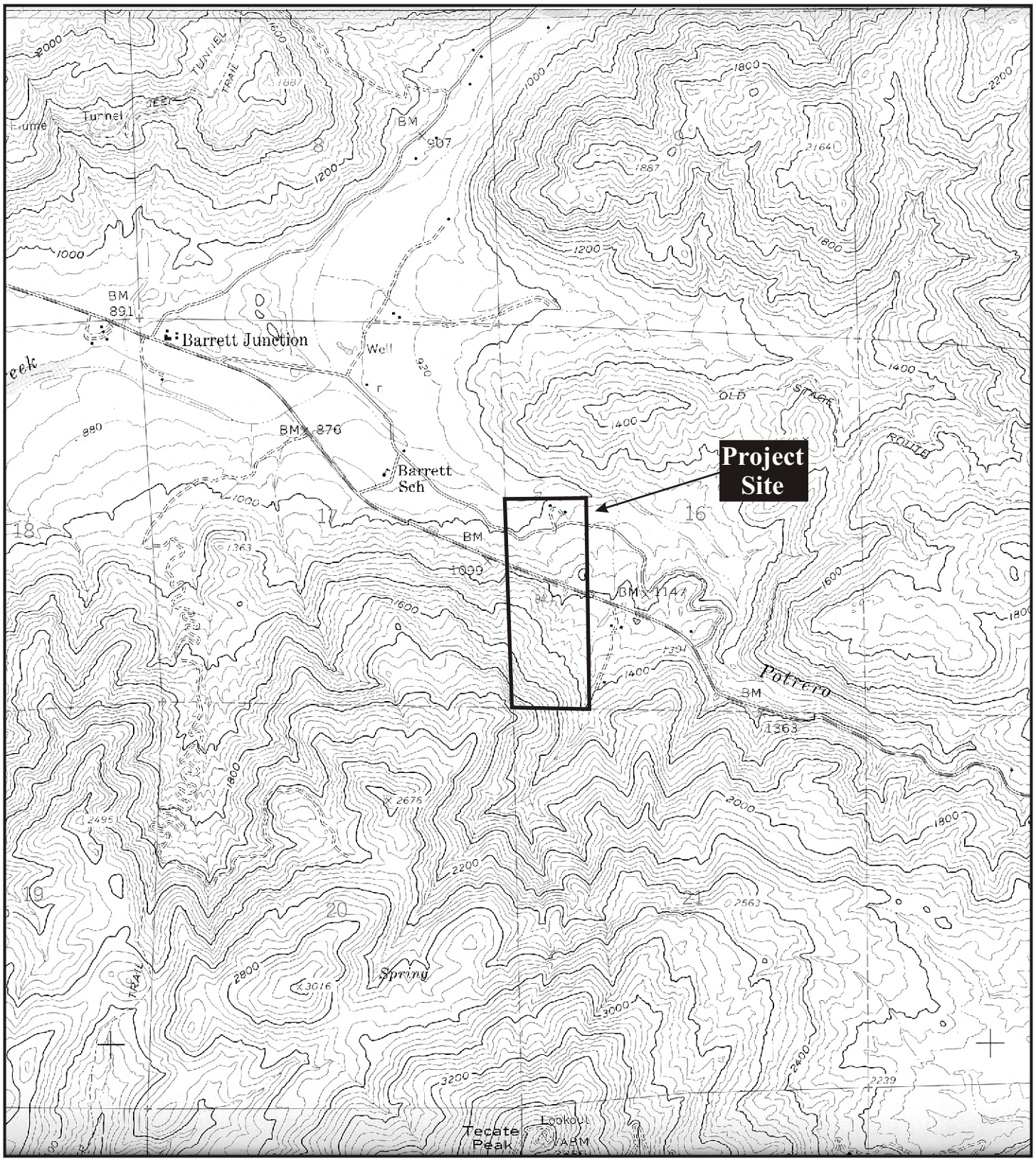


Figure 1
Regional Location Map

Figure 2 Project Location



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Imperial Beach Quadrangle

Figure 2
Project Location

Figure 3

Project Location and Associated Cultural Resources

(Confidential figure - Not for Public Review)

C. Structure of the Report

This report follows the State Historic Preservation Office's guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR). The report introduction provides a description of the project and associated personnel. Section II provides background on the project area and previous research. Section III describes the research design, and testing methods while Section IV describes the results including artifact analysis. Section V provides evaluation criteria and recommendations and Section VI includes the references cited.

II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

The following environmental and cultural background provides a context for the cultural resource inventory.

A. Natural Setting

The project area is located in the southern portion of San Diego County within the foothills and interior valleys of the region. The property includes a slope near the base of Tecate Peak. The northern portion of the project also includes a large knoll and north/south trending ridge. Potrero Creek flows just outside the property along it's northern edge. Elevations range from 900 to 1950 feet above mean sea level (MSL). The property is largely undeveloped but includes one residence in the northeastern portion of the property and several graded roads and a water tank and well.

The geomorphology of the project area is largely a product of the region's geologic history. During the Jurassic and late Cretaceous (>100 million years ago) a series of volcanic islands paralleled the current coastline in the San Diego region. The remnants of these islands stand as Mount Helix, Black Mountain, and the San Ysidro Mountains among others. This island arc of volcanos spewed out vast layers of tuff (volcanic ash) and breccia that have since been metamorphosed into hard rock of the Santiago Peak Volcanic formation. These fine-grained rocks provided a regionally important resource for Native American flaked stone tools.

At about the same time, a granitic and gabbroic batholith was being formed under and east of these volcanoes. This batholith was uplifted and forms the granitic rocks and outcrops of the Peninsular Range and the foothills to the west. The project area is part of this batholith and is underlain by these granitic rocks (Rogers 1992). Outcrops of granodiorite were present throughout the project area. In San Diego County the large and varied crystals of these granitic rocks provided particularly good abrasive surfaces for Native American seed processing. These outcrops were frequently used for bedrock milling of seeds. The batholith contains numerous pegmatite dikes. This was a good source of quartz, a material used by Native Americans for flaked stone tools and ceremonial purposes. Quartz dikes are present within the project area.

As the Peninsular Batholith rose, it warped and metamorphosed the overlying sediments, forming the Julian Schist (Remeika and Lindsay 1992). This formation contains quartzite, a material also used for Native American flaked stone tools. Its relatively poor flaking qualities made this quartzite less popular for tool making than the quartz and Santiago Peak materials.

The soils on the property include stony land, Cieneba very rocky coarse sandy loam, Cieneba-Fallbrook rocky sandy loam, and acid ignious rocks (USDA 1973). The northern portion of the property is mapped as stony land (USDA 1973). Stony land occurs at the base of steep rocky slopes and consists of secondary material redeposited from the upper slopes. It is strongly sloping to very steep and consists of many stones, boulders, and cobblestone ans some finer material. In many places there are large boulders 3 to 6 feet in diameter on the surface.

A very small area of Cieneba very rocky coarse sandy loam is present along the northeastern edge of the property. Cieneba series soils area excessively drained soils formed in material weathered in place from granitic rock. Cieneba very rocky coarse sandy loam is steep to very steep, has rock outcrops on about 20 percent of the surface and very large granodioritic boulders on about 30 percent. It is only 5 to 15 inches deep over hard granodiorite.

Cieneba-Fallbrook rocky sandy loam consists of a mixture of both Cieneba and Fallbrook soils derived from granitic rock. Rock outcrops cover about 5 percent of the surface and large boulders about 10 percent. Soils are about 6 to 10 inches thick over bedrock or clay subsoil.

The highest portion of the project area in the southwestern corner is mapped as acid ignious rock land (USDA 1973). This is rough steeply sloping broken terrain. Large boulders and granitic rock outcrops cover 50 to 90 percent of the total area. Soil material between these rocks is loam to loamy course sand in texture and is very shallow over decomposed granite.

Potrero Creek flows from east to west just outside the project to the north. This creek probably provided the major source of fresh water to the area but a smaller seasonal drainage flows through the central portion of the project. Both drainages could have provided seasonal water sources for Native Americans using the area.

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth. Two vegetation communities adapted to the dry conditions of the area occur in the project area. These include mixed chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation. A narrow band of riparian vegetation is present just outside the project area to the north. Components of these communities provided important resources to Native Americans in the region. Sage seed, yucca, buckwheat, acorns, and native grasses formed important food resources to Late Prehistoric Native Americans. Animal resources in the region include deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, is relatively abundant.

B. Cultural Setting

Paleoindian Period

The earliest well documented prehistoric sites in southern California are identified as belonging to the Paleoindian period, which has locally been termed the San Dieguito complex/tradition. The Paleoindian period is thought to have occurred between 9,000 years ago, or earlier, and 8,000 years ago in this region. Although varying from the well-defined fluted point complexes such as clovis, the San Dieguito complex is still seen as a hunting focused economy with limited use of seed grinding technology. The economy is generally seen to focus on highly ranked resources such as large mammals and relatively high mobility which may be related to following large game. Archaeological evidence associated with this period has been found around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and also near the coast where it was first documented at the Harris Site.

Early Archaic Period

Native Americans during the Archaic period had a generalized economy that focused on hunting and gathering. In many parts of North America, Native Americans chose to replace this economy with types based on horticulture and agriculture. Coastal southern California economies remained largely based on wild resource use until European contact (Willey and Phillips 1958). Changes in hunting technology and other important elements of material culture have created two distinct subdivisions within the Archaic period in southern California.

The Early Archaic period is differentiated from the earlier Paleoindian period by a shift to a more generalized economy and an increased focus on the use of grinding and seed processing technology. At sites dated between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years before present, the increased use of groundstone artifacts and atlatl dart points, along with a mixed core-based tool assemblage, identify a range of adaptations to a more diversified set of plant and animal resources. Variations of the Pinto and Elko series projectile points, large bifaces, manos and portable metates, core tools, and heavy use of marine invertebrates in coastal areas are characteristic of this period, but many coastal sites show limited use of diagnostic atlatl points. Major changes in technology within this relatively long chronological unit appear limited. Several scientists have considered changes in projectile point styles and artifact frequencies within the Early Archaic period to be indicative of population movements or units of cultural change (Moratto 1984), but these units are poorly defined locally due to poor site preservation.

Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric Period

Around 2,000 B.P., Yuman-speaking people from the eastern Colorado River region began migrating into southern California, representing what is called the Late Prehistoric Period. The Late Prehistoric Period in San Diego County is recognized archaeologically by smaller projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, especially acorns (True 1966). Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major water courses, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling features on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed grinding basins. This period is known archaeologically in southern San Diego County as the Yuman (Rogers 1945) or the Cuyamaca Complex (True 1970).

The Kumeyaay (formerly referred to as Diegueño) who inhabited the southern region of San Diego County, western and central Imperial County, and northern Baja California (Almstedt 1982; Gifford 1931; Hedges 1975; Luomala 1976; Shipek 1982; Spier 1923) are the direct descendants of the early Yuman hunter-gatherers. Kumeyaay territory encompassed a large and diverse environment which included marine, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. Their language is a dialect of the Yuman language which is related to the large Hokan super family.

There seems to have been considerable variability in the level of social organization and settlement variance. The Kumeyaay were organized by patrilineal, patrilocal lineages that claimed prescribed territories, but did not own the resources except for some minor plants and eagle aeries (Luomala 1976; Spier 1923). Some lineages occupied procurement ranges that required considerable residential mobility, such as those in the deserts (Hicks 1963). In the mountains, some of the larger groups occupied a few large residential bases that would be occupied biannually, such as those occupied in Cuyamaca in the summer and fall, and in Guatay or Descanso during the rest of the year (Almstedt 1982; Rensch 1975). According to Spier (1923), many Eastern Kumeyaay spent the period of time from spring through autumn in larger residential bases in the upland procurement ranges, and wintered in mixed groups in residential bases along the eastern foothills on the edge of the desert (i.e., Jacumba and Mountain Springs). This variability in settlement mobility and organization reflects the great range of environments in the territory.

Acorns were the single most important food source used by the Kumeyaay. Their villages were usually located near water, which was necessary for leaching acorn meal. Other storable resources such as mesquite or agave were equally valuable to groups inhabiting desert areas, at least during certain seasons (Hicks 1963; Shackley 1984). Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonadeberry, chia and other plants were also used along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game and birds were hunted and fish and marine foods were eaten. Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures covered with tule bundles, having excavated floors and central hearths. Houses constructed at the mountain camps generally lacked any excavation, probably due to the summer occupation. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas and acorn granaries. The material culture included ceramic cooking and storage vessels, baskets, flaked lithic and ground stone tools, arrow shaft straighteners, stone, bone, and shell ornaments.

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets and snares. Shell and bone fishhooks, as well as nets, were used for fishing. Lithic materials including quartz and metavolcanics were commonly available throughout much of the Kumeyaay territory. Other lithic resources, such as obsidian, chert, chalcedony and steatite, occur in more localized areas and were acquired through direct procurement or exchange. Projectile points including the Cottonwood Series points and Desert Side-notched points were commonly produced.

Kumeyaay culture and society remained stable until the advent of missionization and displacement by Hispanic populations during the eighteenth century. The effects of missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the native population of southern California. By the early 1820s, California was under Mexico's rule. The establishment of ranchos under the Mexican land grant program further disrupted the way of life of the native inhabitants.

Ethnohistoric Period

The Ethnohistoric period refers to a brief period when Native American culture was initially being affected by Euroamerican culture and historical records on Native American activities were limited. When the Spanish colonists began to settle California, the project area was within the territory of a

loosely integrated cultural group historically known as the Kumeyaay or Northern and Southern Diegueño because of their association with the San Diego Mission. The Kumeyaay as a whole speak a Yuman language which differentiates them from the Luiseño, who speak a Takic language to the north (Kroeber 1925). Both of these groups were hunter-gatherers with highly developed social systems. European contact introduced diseases that dramatically reduced the Native American population and helped to break down cultural institutions. The transition to a largely Euroamerican lifestyle occurred relatively rapidly in the nineteenth century.

Historic Period

Cultural activities within San Diego County between the late 1700s and the present provide a record of Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American control, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of San Diego County is presented for the purpose of providing a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the county.

Native American control of the southern California region ended in the political views of western nations with Spanish colonization of the area beginning in 1769. De facto Native American control of the majority of the population of California did not end until several decades later. In southern California, Euroamerican control was firmly established by the end of the Garra uprising in the early 1850s (Phillips 1975).

The Spanish Period (1769-1821) represents a period of Euroamerican exploration and settlement. Dual military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego and San Luis Rey Missions. The Mission system used Native Americans to build a footing for greater European settlement. The Mission system also introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods and implements; and provided construction methods and new architectural styles. The cultural and institutional systems established by the Spanish continued beyond the year 1821, when California came under Mexican rule.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) includes the retention of many Spanish institutions and laws. The mission system was secularized in 1834, which dispossessed many Native Americans and increased Mexican settlement. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families and the rancho system was established. Cattle ranching dominated other agricultural activities and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during this period and Native American influence and control greatly declined. The Mexican Period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War of 1846-48.

Soon after American control was established (1848-present), gold was discovered in California. The tremendous influx of American and Europeans that resulted quickly drowned out much of the Spanish and Mexican cultural influences and eliminated the last vestiges of de facto Native American control. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of land claim disputes and the homestead system increased American settlement beyond the coastal plain.

Barrett Junction Area History

The history of the Barrett Junction or Cottonwood has been closely tied to the major transportation route through the region that eventually developed into Highway 94. The original road following the telegraph line eventually developed into the Campo to San Diego Stage Route by 1870 forming a major east/west transportation route though the area (Reider 2001).

The Barrett Junction area was originally known as Cottonwood but was renamed in the 1920s when they applied for a post office and it was determined that the name was already taken (Reider 2001). One of the first settlers in the Cottonwood area was Mr. Fewen who settled there perhaps as early as 1878. He grazed sheep in the area and a disastrous house fire resulted in the death of their children leading them to leave the area and abandon their land. Manley Turner next settled in the area living in a dugout about 100 feet from the bridge over Cottonwood Creek. He raised melons in the area. The Ben R. Sheckler family was other major landowner on the west side of Cottonwood Creek.

Mr. Elder W. Healy and his daughter homesteaded 160 acres on the east bank of the Cottonwood River. His daughter Birdena married Leon Smith and took over the place in 1898. The Smiths planted a large olive grove and were successful pressing olive oil until the press building burned. Olive oil profits were low, so that after the press burned they shifted to dairy cattle and were more successful in this venture. The Smiths operated a camp station with water and feed for teams and herds of cattle being driven to market. Birdena Smith eventually ran the post office out of their house. By 1908 there were enough children in the area to form a school district and a small school was established (Schmid 1963).

On March 8, 1908 the Dulzura area made headlines for a reportedly rich gold strike at the old Spiritualist Mine (Schmid 1963). The report was so glowing that speculators and prospectors soon flocked to the area and set up a tent city. The reports never proved themselves but the area was briefly scoured by prospectors (Schmid 1963).

The Smiths eventually sold 15 acres of land to Mr. Ketchum who started what became the "Cottonwood Store" at the location of the current Barrett Café. Mr. Ketchum was killed in a domestic dispute and about 1922 the store was sold to Bert Vaughn and his wife. In the 1930s a family named Wolf owned the restaurant, store and post office at Barrett Junction and Mrs. Wolf became post mistress when Berdie Smith retired (Reider 2001). When the Smiths became older in 1945 they sold the ranch and moved to Lakeside.

Bill and Vi Avril bought Wolf's Café and took over on New Year's Day in 1946. They built up the restaurant and set up rodeo grounds nearby to attract patrons. They also held open air dances on weekends and in 1950 bought a war surplus quonset hut to hold the dances indoors. The restaurant also became popular for Friday night fish frys (Reider 2001).

C. Prior Research

The archaeological inventory includes archival and other background studies in addition to Laguna Mountain's field survey of the project area. The archival research consisted of literature and record searches at local archaeological repositories, in addition to an examination of historic maps, and historic site inventories. This information was used to identify previously recorded resources and determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey area. The methods and results of the archival research are described below.

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man. The records search included a one-mile radius of the project area to provide background on the types of sites that would be expected in the region (Appendix B). Copies of historic maps were provided by the South Coastal Information Center.

Six documented archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the project. Most of these relate to work along Highway 94 and other roads in the area. These studies indicate there was prehistoric activity in the area but little research has been conducted in the immediate vicinity of the project. The Highway 94 right-of-way through project area was previously surveyed by Dominici (1996a, 1996b, 1997) for a series of proposed passing lanes. A corridor along the northern edge of the property was also surveyed for a powerline project (Townsend 1984). Table 1 summarizes the investigations in a 1-mile radius.

Table 1. Archaeological Investigations Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Author	Title	Date
Dominici	Second Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for the Route 94 Passing Lanes Project, San Diego County, California.	1997
Dominici	Historic Property Report for the Route 94 Passing Lanes Project, San Diego County, California.	1996
Dominici	First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for the Route 94 Passing Lanes Project, San Diego, California 11-SD-94 P.M. 24.8-39.0 11289-165740.	1996
Fink	Barrett Lake Road: A Cultural Resource Assessment, Barrett Junction, California Project No.: UJ0171.	1978
Foster and Jenkins	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Coochama Experimental Forest.	1984
Townsend	Southwest Powerlink Cultural Resources Management Plan.	1984

No archaeological sites have been identified through previous research within the project area, but 12 cultural resources have been previously identified within a one-mile radius of the project. As indicated in Table 2, most of the previously recorded sites are historic resources. Several of these are associated with an early transportation and communication corridor that ran through the area.

Prehistoric resources indicate the presence of bedrock milling stations and temporary camps and shelters in the area.

The survey of the project area was conducted on January 23, 27, 28, and 29, 2004 by Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA (Pigniolo 2004). The survey identified two sites within the project. Site CA-SDI-17136 was identified as two mining prospects of unknown age. Site CA-SDI-17137 was identified as a series of building foundations of historic age along with recent refuse (Pigniolo 2004).

Table 2. Cultural Resources Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Site Number	Site Type	Recorder
CA-SDI-5707	Bedrock Milling Station	Fink & Hightower
CA-SDI-6981H	Historic Road	Burkenroad
CA-SDI-6982H	Historic Telegraph Line	Burkenroad
CA-SDI-6983	Temporary Camp	Moore
CA-SDI-6984H	Historic Refuse Deposit	Burkenroad
CA-SDI-9176	Rockshelter and Bedrock Milling Station	Donovan
CA-SDI-9177	Bedrock Milling Station	Pierce
CA-SDI-9178H	Historic Telegraph Line	Donovan
CA-SDI-9179H	Historic Hearth	Pierce
CA-SDI-14,444	Bedrock Milling Station	Dominici
P-37-024613	Historic Retaining Wall	Vargas
P-37-024614	Historic Foundation	Parker

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places were checked through the National Register of Historic Places website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1992) were also checked for historic resources. Historic research did not indicate the presence of recorded resources within the project area.

An examination of historic maps and records included those provided by the South Coastal Information Center, historic maps on file at Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. and Government Land Office Township Maps on file at the County of San Diego Cartography Department. The 1872 Wheeler Map shows the historic Campo Cottonwood Road to the north of the project area. No homesteads or roads are located within the project. The 1903 Edition of the USGS Cuyamaca 30' Quadrangle continues to show the main road through the area well north of Potrero Creek and no structures or roads are indicated in the project area.

The 1928 aerial photograph of the area does not show structures within the project area. It is unclear if Eucalyptus trees are present but a small track does appear to extend off the main road in this area.

The road alignment through the project area appears on the 1944 edition of the Potrero 15' USGS Quadrangle. A structure appears along a small drainage just east of the project area on the 1944 map. This map was surveyed in 1942 providing a date of before 1942 for the structure.

The 1960 Edition of the Potrero 15' USGS Quadrangle shows two structures within the project area. Both these structures are shown on the 1960 Edition of the Tecate 7.5' USGS Quadrangle. This map is based on aerial photographs taken in 1954 suggesting the structures were in place by that time. The 1960 Edition of the USGS Potrero 15' Quadrangle shows a major shift from the old road alignment to the general alignment of Highway 94. Segments of this route have been straightened and portions of this route have been bipassed by the current alignment of Highway 94 and are now part of Barrett Smith Road. Map research indicated that at least two potentially historic structures may be present within the project area.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

A. Research Design

The goal of the testing and evaluation program was to determine if CA-SDI-17136 and CA-SDI-17137 qualify as eligible for nomination to the California Register and are important under CEQA and County guidelines. To accomplish this goal of evaluating the sites, background information was examined and assessed, and a testing program was conducted to determine if subsurface cultural remains are present at the sites and if they meet criteria for importance. The ability of cultural resources to address important research questions is used as a measure of site significance under Criterion D of the California Register. General research topics were established for this project.

The purpose of the research design is to provide criteria for evaluating the significance of the archaeological resources in the project area. This research design identified two elements of significance (integrity and research potential) important for the evaluation of the historic resources within the project. Each element is examined below and specific research questions and data needs are established to evaluate research potential. The information derived from archaeological testing was compared with the data needs of the research questions and, taken together with the integrity, was used to evaluate significance.

Integrity

Resource integrity is a critical part of evaluation. For archaeological purposes, integrity usually refers to the preservation of artifact associations and stratigraphy. Bioturbation and other natural factors affecting artifact associations are common in the San Diego region, and much of the region area has also been affected by agriculture and urban development.

Research Potential

Research potential is the most applicable of the California Register criteria for archaeological resources. To establish a framework to evaluate if a sites may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history, important research questions are established along with data needs. These research criteria are established below.

Theoretical Orientation

As a social science, archaeology seeks to understand human behavior. Because of the nature of the archaeological record, archaeologists look at behavior in terms of cultural patterns, and environmentally oriented archaeologists attempt to explain these patterns in the context of various and changing natural and social environments. While much of the past archaeological research in San Diego County has focused on reconstructing culture change over time or "culture history," new theoretical ideas in the 1960s and 1970s highlighted the importance of the environment and shifted the emphasis of archaeology from reconstructing history to understanding culture (Binford 1989).

The fundamental theoretical orientation that underlies this study, and much of the work that has been conducted in San Diego County to date, is cultural materialism. "Cultural materialism" as used here essentially holds that practical, survival, and economic aspects of culture ultimately determine the success or the spread of specific behavior patterns (Hayden 1993). Cultural ecology and environmental archaeology are forms of cultural materialism, emphasizing the role of the environment as a practical controlling factor on culture and human behavior. The perspectives of cultural materialism and cultural ecology are appropriate for the study area because of the direct relationship between economy and the environment and because these concepts represent a continuation of recent thinking in the region. Cultural materialism is also appropriate for study of the historical archaeological resources because it focuses on relationships within systems.

Research Topics, Implications, and Data Requirements

Historic Rural and Boom Bust

Residential evidence from the rural parts of the county may show differences from downtown urban residences related to the development of suburban life. It may also indicate rural responses to boom and bust periods. The kinds of artifacts expected from residential settings include structural and building hardware remains, ceramics, glass, metal, personal items, food and faunal remains.

Studies in the region have suggested two models testable through archival research and archaeological data (Laylander 1993). The Community Support model suggests that settlers responded to economic uncertainty by solidifying community bonds to provide mutual support in times of economic stress. Artifactual remains would reflect long-term occupation and stability. Artifacts would include kitchen goods such as canning jars and curated serving wares, family mementos, and curated furnishings indicating a settled family life.

The Individual Opportunism model suggests that individuals would have responded to economic uncertainty by minimizing investment in any single enterprise and maximizing flexibility. This would suggest a pattern of mobility and fluid economic associations. Little archaeological evidence of settled family life would be present and occupation would be short-term.

- How do CA-SDI-17136 and CA-SDI-17137 relate to these two contrasting models of economic adaptation?

Hypothesis: The Individual Opportunism model will be indicated by the archival and archaeological evidence and the marginal location of this area will add to the lack of stability of the area.

Data Needs: Archival evidence on occupants, their occupations, and the amount of time they lived in the area. Archaeological domestic refuse and an ability to associate this refuse with particular occupants or families is needed.

Historic Social Class Affiliation

There is a wide diversity in the historic archaeology of the San Diego region. Previous work ranges from studies downtown to industrial sites, and military development. Schaefer and Van Wormer (1993) suggested that specific cultural patterns related to class might be identifiable in the archival and archaeological records. They have suggested that in southern California, upper-middle class assemblages are characterized by high frequencies of consumer items relative to kitchen items and by specific ceramic economic index values. Working class assemblages are suggested to exhibit consumer item frequencies less than or equal to kitchen items and should have lower ceramic index values. This pattern would be similar to rural sites but lower frequencies of hardware and munitions would be present. These overall patterns would be important markers of class and status.

- Can a common culture for working, middle, and upper-middle class residents be defined?

Hypothesis: Given the rural natural of the area it is expected that the site material will represent lower-middle class households in a rural setting.

Data Needs: Archival data would need to address evidence of changing ownership, construction and adaptation, and household cycles. Archaeological data need to include temporally discrete deposits that can be linked through historic documentation to specific social groups.

B. Testing Methods

The goal of the testing and evaluation program was to evaluate the eligibility of sites CA-SDI-17136 and CA-SDI-17137 for the California Register and RPO significance. Testing included mapping, surface collection and documentation of surface artifacts, and excavation to determine if a subsurface component is present.

Mr. Andrew Pigniolo conducted field testing on February 1 and 2, 2005. Site areas were initially resurveyed using 3 m parallel transects to identify artifact concentrations and features. No surface cultural material was identified at CA-SDI-17136. Surface material at CA-SDI-17137 was not collected due to its recent age. Both sites was mapped using tape and compass and features were mapped and measured.

Two shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at CA-SDI-17136 and 18 STPs were excavated at CA-SDI-17137 to determine if subsurface deposits were present and to establish nature and boundaries of the sites. Because subsurface deposits were not present at CA-SDI-17136 and testing indicated that material at CA-SDI-17137 was recent in age, further testing with units was not necessary. At site CA-SDI-17137 STPs were set out in cardinal directions across the site area and also placed adjacent to features. At site CA-SDI-17136 STPs were placed in each of the features to determine if subsurface deposits were present.

STPs were manually excavated circular test pits measuring 30 cm in diameter. STPs were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary, contour levels. These tests were used to determine if a subsurface deposit existed and to define site boundaries and integrity. The goal of STP placement was to test the areas within the site most likely to contain subsurface artifacts. All excavated soil was passed through 1/8-inch mesh hardware cloth and dry-screened in the field.

No subsurface cultural material was recovered from CA-SDI-17136. Cultural material from CA-SDI-17137 was bagged and labeled and taken to the laboratory for cleaning, analysis, and temporary curation.

A photographic record was kept to document the progress of the testing program. This included general overviews, and views of site excavation, and features. Digital photographs were taken during the entire testing program. A photographic log was kept to document orientation and subject matter.

Laboratory work for all historical material was conducted by the Ms. Kimberly Lauko. A standard system of cataloging historical material was used, to document the historical material recovered. All items were washed. The material was then separated by material class within each level prior to cataloging.

Each artifact or group of artifacts was counted, weighed and/or measured and given consecutive catalog numbers, which were either marked directly on the artifact or on the container or bag. Each item was analyzed for specific attributes particular to that material class. The catalogue for the cultural material recovered is included in Appendix B. Photographs and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at Laguna Mountain until final curation arrangements can be made at the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository.

IV. TESTING RESULTS

A. CA-SDI-17136

This site consists of two small mining prospect pits along a small quartz dike in the eastern side of the project area. The site is located on the upper slope of a small ridge. The area is overgrown and there is no evidence of recent activity. The two prospects cover an area 12 m north/south by 28 m east/west. Both pits are roughly rectangular and follow the trend of the dike. Quartz fragments are present in the adjacent tailings. No associated artifacts or indications of chronology were present on the surface during the survey. The site area appears to have been burned over less than 10 years ago but otherwise integrity is good.

Testing at CA-SDI-17136 included a surface walkover of the site area at 3 m intervals, mapping of the features, and subsurface excavation. The surface walkover of the site relocated the previously identified features but no surface cultural material of any kind was located. Both features were mapped in greater detail (Figure 4).

Feature A is the uppermost of the two features on the ridge. Both features appear to be prospects into narrow mineralized zones in small, highly weathered, quartz/feldspar dikes. The dike is exposed on the surface at the west side of Feature A and appears very minor for the amount of effort that went into the prospect. The Feature A prospect is approximately 4 by 4.5 feet in size and has been excavated to a depth of at least 3 feet. The tailings from the pit are spread in a narrow pile directly downslope and north. They include mostly highly weathered decomposed granite and few if any larger chunks of quartz.

STP #1 was excavated in the bottom center of the prospect pit. STP #1 was excavated to a depth of 30 cm. The upper 20 cm consisted of a mix of coarse sand and dark organic loam. This strata appears to represent a mixture of the coarse decomposed granite from the sides of the pit and the slopewash of silty post fire topsoil. The material all appears to have washed into the pit after it was excavated. From 20 to 30 cm in the STP intact decomposed granite was encountered indicating the bottom of the original pit. No cultural material was encountered during excavation.

Feature B is the eastern and larger of the two features. It and the associated tailings are oriented in a more east/west direction. The feature is approximately 6 feet north/south by 15 feet east/west. A narrower ramp area extends into a wider, almost square pit that is approximately 4.5 feet deep. Tailings are focused to the east and down slope. They include a small amount of mineralized quartz. STP #2 was excavated near the bottom of the pit. It was excavated to a depth of 60 cm. The upper 20 cm of the STP included slopewash and decomposed granite similar to the upper levels in STP #1. The 20-30 cm level contained a black organic layer that probably reflects slopewash after a brush fire. Below this was another 20 cm of mixed soil that appears to have washed in. The 50 to 60 cm level of the STP encountered decomposed granite indicating the bottom of the pit. No cultural material was encountered.

Figure 4

CA-SDI-17136 Site Map Showing Test Locations

(Confidential figure located in Appendix C)

Based on the mapping and testing at CA-SDI-17136, the site represents a limited mineral prospect. The size of the dike and the level of excavation effort that was expended reflects a short term effort with poor results. The claim was never established and most of the mining in the area is further south in the San Ysidro Mountains. As indicated in the background section, a burst of mining speculation occurred in the region in 1908. It is possible that these prospects were made during this period. A lack of artifacts and other documentary evidence indicates that this site cannot be associated with a particular time period or event.

B. CA-SDI-17137

Site Description

Site CA-SDI-17137 includes the location of at least two main structures that were built before 1954 and associated features and landscaping (Figures 5 and 6). The two structures are no longer standing, but include several archaeological remains. The site includes both a ridgeline and a small steeply-sided drainage in the northeastern portion of the project. The site covers an area approximately 65 m north/south by 140 m east/west.

Features associated with the site are described below. Feature A appears to represent the location of the main structure on the top of the ridgeline. It included a concrete block and fire brick chimney in addition to a level area that probably represent the location of the rest of the structure (Figure 7). No foundations of the structure were noted. The level area is approximately 24 by 24 feet in size suggesting the possibility of a 20 by 20 foot structure. A small pit has been dug in the area suggesting that a slab and foundation are not present.

Feature B appears to have been a trash pit but may also represent a filled well. It is a pit that is approximately 6 by 6 feet in size. The pit is approximately 2.5 foot deep and refuse is present in the bottom and along the east side of the pit. A sparse scatter of sanitary cans and bottles surrounds the pit. The pit appears to have had a barbed wire fence around it at one time suggesting that it may represent an old well or a pit of enough depth to reflect a safety hazard.

Feature C is a small concrete foundation with an adjacent footing (Figure 8). It is located approximately 60 feet north of Feature A and may represent a generator or pump building. The foundation is 10 by 10 feet in size and is a concrete slab poured over concrete block. It includes bolts along the edges for wall attachments. Round nails and brads of recent age are present but no remains of the walls themselves.

The remains of the second structure are located in a drainage gully on the east side of the knoll (Feature D) (Figure 8). The main standing remains are focused on the western slope of the bank. They include a 1 foot thick rock and poured concrete retaining wall. A rock and concrete chimney is located in the center of this wall that extends 37 feet along the base of the slope. The fireplace has a local granite facing on the inside and is 4 feet across and is inset into the wall about 6 inches. The top of the chimney narrows from 3 to 2 feet near the top.

Figure 5

CA-SDI-17137 Site Map (West Half) Showing Test Locations

(Confidential figure - Not for Public Review)

Figure 6

CA-SDI-17137 Site Map (East Half) Showing Test Locations

(Confidential figure - Not for Public Review)

Figure 7

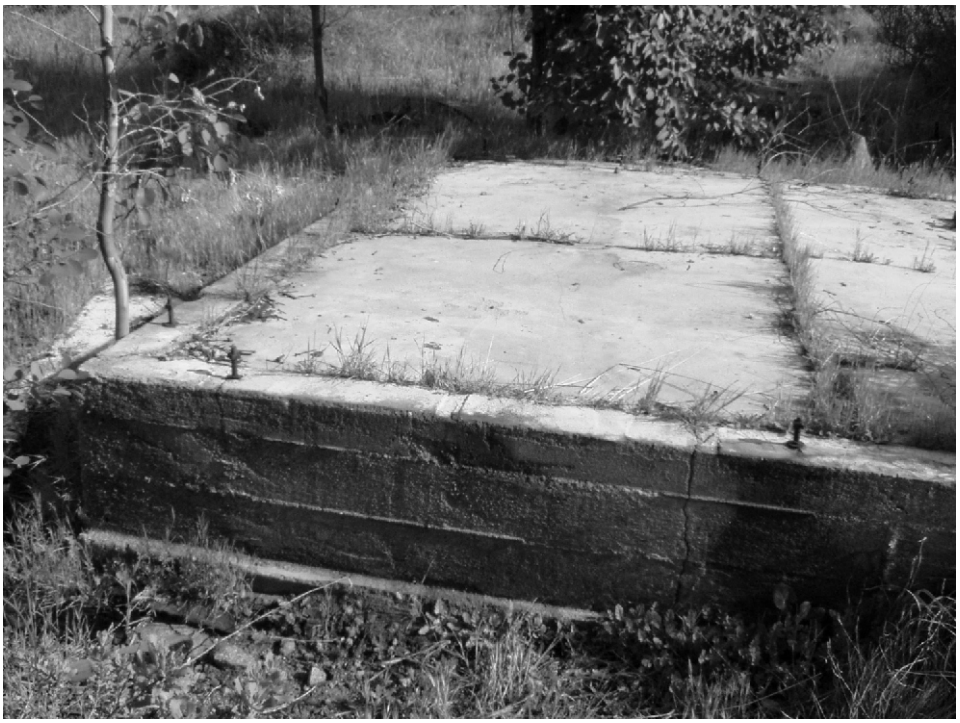
Feature A Looking Southeast

Feature B Looking Southwest

Figure 7
Features A and B

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Figure 8



Feature C Looking East

Feature D Looking West

Figure 8
Features C and D

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

A concrete slab extends eastward from the base of the wall. Two fragments of burned wood are remaining in the wall suggesting that the structure burned. A 6 inch thick footing is present partway along the southern side and a lower rectangle of poured concrete is present near the door and probably represents a step. A Eucalyptus tree stump just east of the door area suggest that the building was less that 15 feet wide.

Feature E represents a stacked rock retaining wall along the base of the bank. It is approximately 4 foot high and 10 feet along the base of the bank. The rocks appear to be local cobbles that have been placed over the surface of the slope to stabilize it. This feature appears to date to the same period as the house and other activities in the area.

Feature F appears to be an outdoor barbeque. It consists of a metal half barrel that has been put in a rock and mortar base and held in by rebar. It is approximately 2.5 feet high and is set at the base of the slope just south of Feature E and a Eucalyptus Tree.

Feature G consists of two rock lined terraces that appear to represent garden plots. They are located on a level area on the east side of the drainage part way up the slope. A strip of "naked lady" bulbs is planted along the outside of one of the rock alignments supporting the idea of a garden area. The rock retaining wall is only one layer tall and is just serving to support the lower edge of the terrace from erosion.

In addition to the features associated with the structures there is a scattered grove of Eucalyptus trees and four Pepper Trees reflecting additional landscaping that are probably associated with the structures.

Other features in the area include a series of large rocks in a line along the base of the eastern side of the gully slope. These may reflect an alignment created by a bulldozer used to clear the area. A chunk of concrete in this alignment supports the idea that it dates to after the destruction of the house.

A large pile of trash with at least 3 cars is located outside the project area to the north. This may include additional trash material from the structure that has been pushed into a pile. This area is outside the project property and was not investigated further during the testing program.

Testing

Testing at CA-SDI-17137 included the excavation of 18 STPs throughout the site area. The main alignment was set in an east/west direction through the site. The datum was established 1 m north of the northwest corner of the chimney in Feature A (See Figure 5).

STP 0N/0W had positive results for the 0-10 cm level. Artifacts appear to reflect things that were burned in the nearby fireplace and much of the glass is partially melted. The lack of surface material and the absence of cultural material in STP 10N/0W suggest that this material does not reflect the remains of a burned structure, but material that was burned in the fire place after the rest of the structure was removed. No cultural material was recovered greater than 10 cm in depth. Artifacts from STP 0N/0W included a door latch, 4 nails and a screw, 111.2 grams of clear glass and a 22 shell. The hardware items may reflect material from discarded wood that was burned in the fireplace and the glass all appears to be melted reflecting burning. The fireplace itself appears to contain more recent material reflecting continued use after the structure was no longer present.

With the exception of STP 3S/54W, all of the other STPs excavated at site CA-SDI-17137 were essentially sterile. They reflected native soils and subsoil underlain by rock. Most were excavated to a depth of 30 cm while some encountered rock and/or subsoil before that depth. Soil was generally a light brown loamy sand over an orange brown loamy sand subsoil. The "A" soil horizon was generally 20 cm or less in depth over subsoil and rock. Rock was inconsistent but in several of the STPs rock was encountered at shallow depths limiting further excavation. STP 0N50E was excavated at the base of the rock retaining wall associated with Feature D. It encountered approximately 15 cm of charcoal over a concrete floor slab. The charcoal did not contain artifacts but may reflect burning of the structure.

STP 3S/54W was excavated near the center of Feature B. The last use of this feature was clearly a trash pit for domestic refuse. Table 3 provides a summary of cultural material recovered from the STP. The STP reflected almost solid trash, dominated by cans. What little soil was present probably reflects local slope wash from the area. Voids between artifacts suggested that the deposit was not very old and soil had not had enough time to accumulate between artifacts.

Aluminum pull tabs dating after 1962 and bottle maker's marks focusing on the late 1960s indicated the deposit dates between 1965 and 1970. This deposit is not of historic age. STP 3S/54W could not be excavated to sterile because of water, but it is unlikely that substantially older deposits are present based on the apparent age of the structures. The overall deposits at CA-SDI-17137 suggest that the site is on the margin of historic age and that the deposits at the site are recent and not historic in age.

Table 3. Summary of CA-SDI-17137 STP 3S/54W Testing Results

Material	0-10 cm	10-20 cm	20-30 cm	30-40 cm	40-50 cm	50-60 cm	Total	Percent
Aluminum Foil	0	0	0	.08	0	0	0.08	0.00
Band-aid	0	0	0	0	.1	0	0.1	0.00
Bottle	697.3	114	204.1	360.6	916.2	957.9	3250.1	49.27
Bowl	0	0	24.9	0	0	0	24.9	0.38
Can	557.8	579	613.2	458	474.4	243.7	2926.1	44.36
Can Key	0	0	3.6	0	0	0	3.6	0.05
Jar	0	0	0	0	44.2	0	44.2	0.67
Lid	0	0	0	8.3	0	1.2	9.5	0.14
Nail	0	0	5.9	0	0	11.6	17.5	0.27
Pan	0	0	0	0	0	34.4	34.4	0.52
Plastic Bag	0	0	0	0	2.3	0	2.3	0.03
Spoon	0	0	23.3	0	0	0	23.3	0.35
Tray	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.02
Wire	6.4	0	0	0	0	0	6.4	0.10
Unknown	24.5	99.2	94.6	7.1	19.1	9.7	254.2	3.85
Total	1286	792.2	969.6	834.08	1456.3	1258.5	6596.68	100
Percent	19.49	12.01	14.70	12.64	22.08	19.08	100	-

V. EVALUATION CRITERIA, SIGNIFICANCE, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation criteria used to determine site significance are provided below.

Cultural resource investigations must comply with a variety of laws, regulations, and ordinances. Many of these laws are complementary and provide similar protection for cultural resources at various jurisdictional levels.

The importance of cultural resources under State law as defined in CEQA has been refined to coincide with those of the California Register. Section 15064.5 of the CEQA guidelines provides for closer consistency with the National Register criteria. "Historical resources" as defined by Section 15064.5 of CEQA include:

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).

(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically" significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resource Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

California Register Criteria (a), (b), and (c) are unlikely to be met by prehistoric sites within the Robnett project because they most often apply to standing structures or resources with good historical documentation. Criterion (d) is the most applicable to prehistoric archaeological resources and historical resources with no architectural integrity and limited historical association.

The problem of establishing the research value of archaeological data at the State, and local level has been addressed by numerous archaeologists and cultural resource managers. A consensus had developed that emphasizes the development of a problem-oriented research design that ties explicit research questions to larger order research issues in anthropology, history, and other social sciences. The research design provided in Section III establishes specific criteria for evaluating the importance of site information. These research criteria can provide information that will provide public benefit by expanding our understanding of history and prehistory.

In addition to the significance criteria defined above, the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance defines significant prehistoric or historic sites as a:

> Location of past intense human occupation where buried deposits can provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, state, or federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to: any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Landmark Register; or included or eligible for inclusion, but not previously rejected for the San Diego County Historic Site Board List; any are of past human occupation located on public or private land where important prehistoric or historic activities and/or events occurred; and any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyph, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, and natural rocks or places which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

The relationship between RPO and CEQA significance is not clearly defined, but RPO significant cultural resources are described as “unique” in RPO and are generally considered to be at a higher level of significance than the thresholds set by CEQA. RPO significant resources are most often

considered to be resources of both scientific and religious or ethnic significance, such as archaeological resources with human remains or rock art.

B. Significance

The goal of the project was to identify and evaluate cultural resources within the project area for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility and significance under the County RPO.

CA-SDI-17136 lacks associated artifacts and the ability to place it chronologically. It does not appear to be associated with the mining districts in the Otay Mountain area to the northwest and appears to represent an isolated small prospect without historic documentation. It is not recommended as eligible for California Register or County RPO status based on lack of association and information potential.

Site CA-SDI-17137 consists of the foundations and associated remains of two residential structures and associated buildings and features. These remains appear to be on the margin of historic age and the associated surface material was all of recent age. These structures are probably associated with the World War II era population influx into the San Diego region, but do not appear to have a significant association with the community of Barrett Junction. These remains do not qualify as eligible for California Register or County RPO status based on their recent age, lack of significant association, and lack of historic age artifacts.

C. Management Recommendations

The goal of the project was to identify resources that may be impacted by the project. The survey identified two historic sites (CA-SDI-17136 and CA-SDI-17137) within the project area. One of these sites is the location of structures of historic age, while the other site consists of mining prospects. Photographs and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at Laguna Mountain until final curation arrangements can be made at the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository.

Site CA-SDI-17136 consists of two mining prospects without associated cultural material. They may be of historic age based on the period of mining activity in the region, but they lack any associated cultural material or archival documentation. Site CA-SDI-17136 is not recommended as eligible for California Register or County RPO status based on lack of association and information potential.

Site CA-SDI-17137 consists of the foundations and associated remains of two residential structures and associated buildings and features. These remains appear to be on the margin of historic age and the associated surface material was all of recent age. Subsurface testing indicated that CA-SDI-17137 lacks historic age cultural material and therefore cannot be used to address appropriate historic research questions. The structures are not associated with past residents of regional importance. CA-SDI-17137 does not qualify as eligible for California Register or County RPO status based on it's recent age, lack of significant association, and lack of historic age artifacts.

Both these sites will be directly and indirectly impacted by the proposed project (Figure 9). Because CA-SDI-17136 and CA-SDI-17137 are not eligible for the California Register or significant under the County RPO. No further work is recommended.

Figure 9

Cultural Resources and Proposed Impacts

(Confidential figure - Not for Public Review)

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APPENDICES

A. Resume of Principal Investigator
B. Artifact Catalogue
C. Confidential Figures (Confidential) (With Confidential Appendix)

APPENDIX A

RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

APPENDIX B

ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

APPENDIX C

CONFIDENTIAL FIGURES

(Confidential)

APPENDICES

A. Resume of Principal Investigator (With Technical Report)
B. Artifact Catalogue (With Technical Report)
C. Confidential Figures (Confidential)

APPENDIX A

RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

(With Technical Report)

APPENDIX B

ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

(With Technical Report)

APPENDIX C

CONFIDENTIAL FIGURES

(Confidential)